THE KENT NEWS:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD
OFFICE IN KENT NEWS BUILDING.

WM. B. USILTON. FRED. G. USILTON.
WM. B. USILTON & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION: $1 PER ANNUM
strictly in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50 may be charged.
SIX MONTHS, 60 CENTS; THREE MONTHS, 40 CENTS
LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

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ADVERTISING AND JOB-PRINTING.

Terms of Transient Advertising:
One square, three insertions or less - - $1.00
Each subsequent insertion - - - - 25
Six lines Nonpareil, or space equivalent thereto, constitute a square.

Advertisements inserted for three months or a longer period at low rates.

JOB-PRINTING:
—SUCH AS—
HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, &c, executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory prices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF
—VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE
In Kent County, Maryland.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree and an order of resale by the Circuit Court for Kent county, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale at the risk of Philip E. Crew, a former purchaser who failed to comply,

On TUE DAY, 9th day of August, 1892,
AT 11.30 O'CLOCK A. M.,
At the Court House Door in Chestertown, Md., all that

Tract of Land

situated in Still Pond Neck, of which Daniel Crew, late of Kent County, Maryland, died, seized and possessed, adjoining the lands of James S. Harris, the heirs of Henry T. Jump and others, and now in the tenancy of Mr. D. Cornelius Crew, and known as the

"HOME FARM,"
—CONTAINING—
179 Acres, 3 Roods and 25 Perches,

more or less, all arable except about TWELVE ACRES in WOOD, consisting of CHESTNUT, OAK and PINE.

The soil is in good heart and well adapted to cereals, fruit, grass and vegetable. There is no reason why it should not be one of the most valuable fruit farms in the county, lying as it does in the very heart of the peach centre of the county, and has never had a peach orchard on it.

The Improvements
are substantial and in good repair.
—consisting of—
A Two-and-a-half Story Dwelling House

with 6 rooms and 3 halls, with winter and summer kitchen attached. Stable, Granary, Corn Crib, Carriage House, Work Shop, Meat House, Hen House and Wagon Sheds, all ample and in good repair.

THE ORCHARDS

contain 1,000 Pear Trees, 125 Apple Trees and 100 Cherry Trees, in full bearing and of well selected varieties.

The arable land is conveniently divided into six fields and a pasture lot, with all the fencing in good repair. The farm is about three miles from Betterton and Barnard's wharves, on Sassafras river, where are daily lines of steamers to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia; about the same distance from Lynch's Station on the Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad, and about two and a-half miles from Still Pond, a thrifty village of several hundred inhabitants, containing Academy, Church, Manufacturing Shops, &c. Still Pond creek is within one mile of the farm.

Terms of Sale:

One-third of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, or upon the ratification of the sale, at the option of the trustee; balance in two equal instalments, payable in one and two years from day of sale, the credit payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured by bond of purchaser with security to be approved by the trustee.

MARION DEK. SMITH, TRUSTEE.
JOHN H. GREENWOOD, AUC'R.
July 16—ts.

ONE OF THE FINEST AND

Most Productive Farms

IN KENT CO., AT TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, in equity, the undersigned as trustee, will offer at Public Sale,

At the Court House Door, in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland,

On TUESDAY, 9th day of August, 1892,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
ALL THAT FINELY LOCATED

FARM or TRACT of LAND
—CALLED—
'MOTHER'S CARE,'

in the Third Election District of Kent county, on both sides the Public road leading into Still Pond Neck from Coleman to Harris' wharf, adjoining the lands of the heirs of the late H. T. Jump, the land of J. Horton Kelley and others, containing about

180 ACRES.

This is recognized as being one of the most productive and best paying fruit farms in the State. There are about

9,000 Peach Trees,

varying from five to twelve years old of the most marketable varieties. Also, a PEAR ORCHARD of 4 000 trees of select varieties, and another PEAR ORCHARD of about 3,000 trees, all Duchess and of the most thrifty and healthy growth; also APPLE ORCHARD of select and choice varieties, and an orchard of LARGE WHITE CHERRIES.

There are a few acres of WOODLAND, all the residue being arable.

The IMPROVEMENTS are a
FRAME STORY AND A-HALF
Dwelling House
FRAME BARN, STABLE CARRIAGE HOUSE and SMOKE HOUSE in fair repair.

It is within 3 miles of Betterton, where steamboats to Baltimore and Philadelphia land daily; 1½ miles to Harris' Wharf, where same steamers touch; 1 mile to Coleman postoffice and 3 miles from the growing and thrifty town of Still Pond. The neighborhood is healthy, and schools, churches, mill, &c., are convenient.

Terms of Sale:

The terms of sale prescribed by the decree are $3,000 of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or within sixty days thereafter, at the option of the trustee, and the balance in two equal instalments in one and two years from the day of sale; the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and the whole to be secured by the notes or bonds of the purchaser with a surety or sureties to be approved by the trustee.

CHAS. T. WESTCOTT, TRUSTEE.
JOHN H. GREENWOOD, AUC'R. jy16-ts.

NOTE.—As there has been some question about the number of acres in the farm, the tract will be surveyed and the plat and survey exhibited on the day of sale.

GIVEN AWAY!

In order to thoroughly introduce my stock of fowls, I will GIVE AWAY an EXTRA SETTING of EGGS to all purchasers of one setting or more.
S. C. B. LEGHORNS, - - - $1.00 per 15 Eggs.
B. P. ROCKS, - - - - - 1.00 " "
MIXED YARD, - - - - - .50 " "
This stock is properly mated, and the eggs are guaranteed to hatch well. I have hatched 100 per cent this season, and usually get from 90 to 95 per cent. Mail orders promptly attended to. Terms, cash with order.
Urieville Poultry Farm, Kennedyville, Md.
N. B.—A few colonies of Italian Bees for sale very cheap. a2-6m.

JOEL GUTMAN & CO.,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

EVERYTHING
IN
DRY GOODS.

SILKS, COLORED DRESS GOODS, MOURNING GOODS, WASH GOODS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, INFANTS' WEAR, WRAPS, MILLINERY, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LACES, PARASOLS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, MERINO UNDERWEAR, CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, LADIES' NECKWEAR, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES.

When you come to the city, we cordially invite you to make our store your headquarters. We have a reception room, where you can meet your friends; also, a reading and writing room, and a baggage room for parcels. You are welcome to come and make yourself at home.

When you need anything in our line, and do not find it convenient to see us personally, send us your order. We'll treat you all right. Our Mail Order Department is one of the features of our business. We send goods all over the country.
Samples sent when requested.
Also, Order Blanks, with full instructions for ordering by mail. Address us.

JOEL GUTMAN & CO.,
Nos. 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122,
N. EUTAW ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

—THE—
Hyland Farm Wagon!
AND CELEBRATED
Champion Field Roller,
THE BEST ON EARTH,
are sold everywhere, North, South, East and West.
—OUR—
HAY RAKES
—ARE SIMPLY PERFECTION.—

WE HAVE THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE
—ASSORTMENT OF—
CHILLED PLOWS

that has ever been offered in the State, at prices to suit the Farmer.

We keep constantly on hand a fine lot of
Plow Castings

consisting of Mouldboards, Shares and Landslides for the Oliver, Ohio, Imperial, Roland, Syracuse, South Bend, Jim Dandy, Wiard, Advance, etc. Mouldboards and Landslides cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else in the country. HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, PLOW-TREES and HAMES, all sizes. If you want the BEST PLOW in the market give me a call.

Please look over your old binders and mowers early and find out what REPAIRS are needed as we can do justice to both you and ourselves better by having them here early, before the rush of harvest comes on. You will always know were to find me as I expect to be at my place of business from early Monday morning till late Saturday night.

Thanking the public for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same, I am

Yours, respectfully,
W. A. HYLAND,
GALENA, MARYLAND.
March 19-3m.

The Greatest Leap Yet!
MAUD S. HAS BEEN BEATEN BUT
URIEVILLE MILLS

holds the lead in superior work. Giving better flour and more of it than any other mill in the County. Over 7,000 bushels of custom work alone booked in three months. How much better proof of our superior workmanship do you want?

CORN GOODS.

Our work in that line needs nothing more than a pleasant reminder that we are still keeping pace with the times.

SEED WHEAT.

Convince yourself that you will get your money back by looking over your field where you sowed wheat, CLEANED BY OUR IMPROVED PROCESS.

I am thankful for past patronage and ask for the same in the future.

I remain yours respectfully,
WM. W. McKNETT.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration c. t. a. on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of
WILLIAM M. FRAZIER,
late of Kent county, Maryland.
All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 10th day of January 1893, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. All indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 5th day of July, 1892.
BEDFORD ROE,
July 9, 1892—4t. Administrator.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Harrison W. Vickers, Trustee,
versus
Major T. Goslee,
Sales under a Deed of Trust for the Benefit of Creditors.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

ORDERED this 6th day of July, 1892, that the sale of the Personal Property made and reported by HARRISON W. VICKERS, Trustee, under a Deed of Trust in said report and proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 18th day of August next;—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county once in each of two successive weeks before the 27th day of July, 1892.
The report states the amount of sales to be $3809.74.
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
True copy, Test—
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
July 9, 1892—4t.

No. 206.
MR. WILLIAM S. McDONNELL
—HAS OPENED—
A BRANCH STORE!
—AT—
No 206 Main St., Chestertown,
opposite the Chestertown National Bank, where he will keep a fresh line of
CONFECTIONERY.

OYSTER FARMING.

Result Accomplished by the Connecticut Laws.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 22.—Opponents of oyster culture in Maryland have often maintained that the introduction of this industry into the State would result in loss, and even disaster, to the boatmen. This statement is worthy of examination, as there are 10,000 boats, large and small, engaged in taking oysters from the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Since there is no system of oyster culture in Maryland, it is necessary, in order to examine and discuss this question, to have reference to that of Connecticut, which has been in existence for twelve years. The term oysterman, as here used, is intended to include two classes of people—the natural growthers, that is, the takers of oysters by scrapes or tongs from the natural beds, and all other persons owning or running boats in any branch of the oyster business. The present system was introduced in 1880, and that is the period which should be referred to in comparison with the present time. The Connecticut oyster lands are either town lands or State lands. The twenty-four townships lying along the border of Long Island Sound own the town lands, while the deep-water regions outside of lines, drawn from headland to headland belong to the State.

Legislative Measures.

Many years ago the Connecticut oystermen perceived that even rich natural beds might through overuse and large demand become depleted. In1845 an act was passed through which citizens of Connecticut might plant in Connecticut waters such oysters as they brought from other States. This act was evidently passed in the interest of the second class of oystermen mentioned above. A large fleet, in some years containing as many as 200 vessels, was engaged in transporting what were called Virginia oysters from Maryland and Virginia to Connecticut. At times the imported oysters were too small for market, at other times the market was glutted and the oysters would not keep, so it became necessary to obtain permission to replant these oysters in order that they might grow larger and be kept for a better market. In 1846 another law was passed permitting citizens of Connecticut to plant in the same way oysters taken from their own waters.

The Two-Acre Law.

This was the extent of legislation upon the subject until, in 1885, the act known as the two-acre law was passed. This act allowed the townships to give the right to any citizen to plant and cultivate shell fish in an area not exceeding two acres. This act was clearly in the interest of the natural growthers. It enabled to take small oysters which were unfit for market from the natural beds and replant them in their two-acre lots, where the oysters might grow and become the exclusive property of the planter. As Chesapeake bay oysters became scarcer and higher and the cultivation of the little two-acre lots was seen in many instances to be very profitable, the oystermen began to want larger farms. As early as 1874 some of the enterprising people among the oystermen went out into deep water in the sound and planted large tracts, without any right to do so. So great was the desire to obtain larger tracts that persons willing to do so were paid to claim two-acre tracts, which were forthwith assigned to the person desiring to be a farmer in a large way.

Differences of Opinion.

While the two-acre law was passed for the benefit of oystermen and was very advantageous to them, it met with the bitterest opposition from many natural growthers. Probably the greatest contest in the history of oyster laws in Connecticut was fought out and won by the passage of this law. So many persons became interested in oyster planting and learned its possibilities through taking up these small tracts, that prior to 1880 a majority of the oystermen of Connecticut were in favor of some new law which would extend the privileges to persons desiring to take up land. The act of 1890 was accordingly passed.

Present Oyster Regulations.

Since this act, together with amendments that have been made from time to time, constitutes the body of the law of Connecticut on the subject of oyster culture, it may be interesting to glance at some of its leading provisions. It provides for a sale of any of the State lands for $1 an acre. This is an outright sale, and the State derives no further revenue except through taxing the lands. The total price paid is $1.10, the 10 cents being for certain expenses. The use of steamers is not permitted on natural beds. All the natural beds are left to fishermen. This part of the law has been very well carried out except in the Quinipiac river. In this river were the famous beds of which Ingersoll speaks in his report of 1880. These beds are now all taken up. The persons who enjoy them are the people who formerly owned the dug-outs and canoes which worked the beds.

Status of the Industry.

The law also met with great opposition from natural growthers. It has, however, brought about a revolution in the oyster industry of Connecticut. The people who were interested in the former great trade with the Chesapeake now form a majority of the oyster farmers of Long Island Sound. The former owners of schooners in the Chesapeake fleet now in many instances own steamers, which, with their dredges, accomplish greater results in a few hours than formerly were attained in many days. The extent to which these persons have benefited through the enlargement of the planting system cannot be thoroughly understood except by one who has personally inspected the farms.

A Season of Activity.

This is the period of the greatest activity. Immense barges loaded with shells leave Fair Haven, New Haven, Norwalk and Bridgeport every day. These shells are spread upon the beds, as this is the spawning time. Other steamers are busily engaged in raking the beds for star-fish or putting the land in order, just as a man puts his garden in order. These landholders are not all rich, and the capital engaged varies as greatly as in any other industry. Several persons manifested a desire to monopolize land holdings and take up immense tracts. Some of these have known people to do on terra firma. One or two persons who have taken large tracts have succeeded, but this has been in the face of immense difficulties and of great hardships and risks.

The Stratford Bed.

The great Stratford bed, which is one of the best in Connecticut, is surrounded on the east, south and west for many miles by cultivated farms. On the north of this bed and between it and the shore, by the side of a long sand spit, a farm has just been laid out. The spat floating from all these farms in all directions greatly benefits this natural bed, just as such accretions have benefited all the natural beds of Connecticut. The natural-growthers is still in existence. Somewhere between the estimate of $385 a year, made by Stevenson, and that of $500, by Captain Collins, seems about a fair calculation of the earnings of those who have the smallest boats.

Condition of Oysterman.

All the oystermen of Connecticut, however, are not happy. They would not be to the manner born if they were so. The natural growther has strong prejudices so long as he is so poor, but after he gets a good sharpie, then a schooner, and finally a little farm, his feelings become less acute. Many of the large oystermen are dissatisfied, thinking that the laws are not sufficiently strong in their favor. While there are many differences of opinion, as there are among the different kinds of oystermen of Maryland, the general feeling is one of satisfaction with the present law. Among the intelligent oystermen there is a very clear idea of the situation in Maryland and Virginia.

ANGEL OR DEMON.

You call me an angel of love and of light,
A being of goodness and of heavenly fire,
Sent out from God's kingdom to guide you aright
In paths where your spirit may mount and aspire.
You say that I glow like a star in its course,
Like a ray from the altar, a spark from the source.

Now list to my answer, let all the world hear it;
I speak unafraid what I know to be true:
A pure faithful love is the creative spirit
That makes women angels. I live but in you.
We are bound soul to soul by life's holiest laws,
And if I am an angel, why, you are the cause.

As my ship skimp the sea I look up from her deck,
Fair, firm as she wheel shines love's beautiful form;
And shall I score the barque that last night went to wreck,
By the pilot abandoned to darkness and storm?
My craft was no stancher; she too, had been lost
Had the wheelmen deserted or slept on his post.

I laid down the wealth of my soul at your feet
(Some woman does this for some men every day).
No desperate creature that walks in the street
Has a wickeder heart than I might have, I say,
Had you wontonly misused the treasures you won,
As so many men with heart riches have done.

This fire from God's altar, this holy love flame
That burns like sweet incense forever for you,
Might now be a wild conflagration of shame,
Had you tortured my heart or been base or untrue,
For angels and devils are cast on one mold,
Till love guides them upward or downward, I hold.

I tell you the women that make fervent wives
And sweet, tender mothers, had fate been less fair,
Are the women that might have abandoned their lives
To the madness that springs from and ends in despair,
As the fire on the hearth, which sheds brightness around,
Neglected may level the walls to the ground.

The world makes grave errors in judging these things
Great good and great evil are born in one breast,
Love borns and hoofs us, or gives us our wings,
And the best could be worse and the worst could be best.
You may thank your own worth for what I grew to be,
For the demon lurked under the angel in me!

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox*

Plantation Life Before the War.

BY DAVIDSON H. SMITH.

The younger people of this generation are in danger of forgetting how picturesque, and even dramatic, was Southern plantation life before the war. On the cotton plantations of Arkansas, Missippi, Albama, Georgia and South Carolina, the tobacco plantations of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, or the sugar plantations of Louisiana was lived a life that, whatever its faults may have been, for prodigality and careless ease has hardly elsewhere had a parallel.

In Virginia, plantation life, if not so luxuriant as farther south, showed some of its most attractive sides. The house of a Virginia planter often stood on a slight rise of ground, shaded by a great grove of magnolia and pecan trees, and overlooking the broad acres of the plantation, while a pine forest or a range of green hills shut out the distant view.

The house was rarely more than two stories high, if that, and was remarkable for its wide verandas, high ceilings, and large, airy rooms. If often affected the Greek style of architecture, having a portico with tall wooden columns, and was invariably painted white, with green shutters. The chimney, usually of great size, was built outside the wall to avoid the heat, and a spacious hall ran from the front door, which had a massive brass knocker on it, straight through the centre of house to a door at the back opening out on a plot of ground, around which the house, stables and numerous outbuildings were grouped in the shape of a cresent.

On the walls hung faded portraits of English ancestors, and the furniture, though scanty, was of solid old-fashioned mahogany, while the beds were so high that it was necessary to use a small stepladder to get into one. There was few carpets, and the floor was either covered with matting or the planks left bare, for the Southerner did not pride himself so much on his house as he did on his hospitality and abundant good cheer.

Few Southern houses had cellars and consequently were built on high supports to keep out the damp. This made them look as though they were on stilts, unless, as was the case with the more elegant, the space underneath was shut off by lattice work, which was covered by all sorts of creeping vines,—honeysuckle, wisteria clematis, jasamine; while running roses sometimes spread their beauty over the entire side of the house.

The negroes' quarters usually log cabins, and around each was a small patch of ground which the slave was allowed to cultivate for his own use. When visitors came to stay at the mansion they always made a tour of the quarters, and everywhere received a respectful greeting from the slaves, who greatly enjoyed having "quality" come to see them. This admiration for gentility was universal among the slaves. In one case I have heard that an old negress belonging to my great grandfather made him promise that only "quality" should come to her funeral, for which occasion she regularly saved a portion of the money given her, so that she might be buried with splendor befitting such an aristocrat.

On a large plantation the quarters were often a considerable distance from the house, and every morning the master would mount his horse and ride over to see people, accompanied by his overseer, with whom he would arrange the work for the day. If ever any disturbance arose in the quarters the waster would lay the matter before some old uncle or auntie, whom the negroes held in great respect, and who possessed such an influence over them that peace and order would soon be restored.

The mistress also made her daily rounds administering medicines and delicacies to the sick, and attending to countless details peculiar to her office, while every week she measured out with her own hands the amount of bacon, Indian meal and other rations which were allowed to each family. As the negroes are a very improvident race these provisions would very often be gone before the war over. But here the negro's genius for stealing stood him in good stead, and would always manage to purloin enough from the kitchen and chicken coop to subsist on for the remainder of the week.

As may be imagined, the kitchen before meal time was a scene of dreadful pandemonium. Some fat old Aunt Chloe, the genius loci or head cook, with her read turban and snow-white apron, would be bustling here and there among her numerous pots and pans, now giving directions about some important dish, now smartly rapping the woolly head of some little pickaninny for some act of carelessness, now sending on a message to the house, for the kitchen was generally an outbuilding connected with the main house by a covered walk; or bestowing with a benevolent smile a dainty morsel on some of her relations who swarmed everywhere and got into everybodys way, till at last she would lose patience, and, making a frightful gesture with her wooden spoon, would say: "Hi no, you chillun, jes git out o' heah," which command would be promptly obeyed, for Aunt Chloe was as much feared in her domain as the Great Mogul himself.

But do not let us pass by the dear old mammy who the children loved almost as dearly as their father and mother. Even after the Southern boy had grown up and came home from college on a vacation, he never failed to go and kiss the mammy who had rocked him to sleep when a child.

All articles of clothing had to be made on the plantation, and the mistress generally had several women sowing and cutting out garments for the hands, while she supervised their distribution. The slaves had absolutely no care and were looked after like great children; but although under good masters, they were better cared for in this way, still the system was bad for both master and slave, for the former grew proud and thought that work was degrading, while the latter became so helpless that he could not take care of himself and was at the mercy of any stronger intellect than his own.

Social Life!

An *American* representative recently asked a number of ministers and laymen for their opinion concerning social life in the churches.

Rev. Edward A. Lawrence, of the First Congressional Church: "Congressional churches are apt to emphasize the social and intellectual features of their work. The absence of ceclesiasticism leaves room in their conferences, for fellowship and discussion. There are also about forty Congregational clubs scattered throughout the land, representing states, or portions thereof, whose main purpose is the frequent social gathering of clergymen and laymen for acquaintance and exchange of ideas. The same spirit prevails in the smaller circles of most of our churches. To take the First Congregational Church of Baltimore as an example, every month we have a social, to which all friends are invited, where music, reading, games for the children, and light refreshments for all furnish the excuse for much friendly talk and acquaintance. But all our meetings really end in a social, for the people linger in the church and chapel, welcome strangers, greet their friends, learn of those absent, talk of the sermon, and plan some of their church work. In fact, the sexton often finds it hard to get the church closed, and we have sometimes heard ourselves described as the First Conversational Church.

"With all this, if it is to be kept in the right lines, I am in hearty sympathy, I have heard strangers sometimes say that there are few lonelier places for them than a city church. Godliness and neighborliness are near akin. The sermon is not done until it is practiced, and the best ones to practice it on are our neighbors. Hence, I believe in the gospel of greetings, and would have my church a church of the handshakings. The fellowship there may extend into all the relations of life. I believe in Christ as the redeemer of society, as well as of the soul, and that his spirit is to surely reorganize all our social fabric. Where shall this start, if not in the church itself? If the spirit of caste, of social pride and hyprocrisy is anywhere to be met and overcome, where can the new fellowship better begin than here? I believe that much church sociability is financed to death. If church entertainments are kept free from this danger they ought to forward the kingdom of God. The whole social life of the church should both prepare for and prefigure that communion of heaven for which we aspire. On earth, too, we believe in the communion of saints."

THE VIEWS OF OTHERS.

Rev. J. Kinley McMillan, of the Central Presbyterian Church, said: "Social life in any church depends much upon the church. A social people will carry out the Christian principles of sociability, while an unsociable congregation will not, of course, exhibit much leaning toward social life. The church that has no social features is, in my opinion, not of much use. Religion is love, and selfish ideas and unsociable people are foreign to the true ideas of the Christian religion. A lack of sociability from whatever cause, be it social exclusiveness or what not, is irreligion."

Rev. John S. Bowers, of St. John's Liberty street, Independent Methodist Church, said: "The Christian Endeavor Society of our church is the moving power in our congregational social life. It has directed and conducted, all through the winter, a series of winter evening sociables, generally meeting on Thursday evenings. These have been held at the residences of Mr. Henry Ross, leader of our choir, and at the home of Miss Emma Raymo and at the parsonage. The last was held at the residence of Mr. Frank Woods, and the next will be held at Mr. A. J. Green's. I think that much of real Christian life in the churches depends on the social gatherings, and I know of no better way to receive a dead church than to increase its social spirit. I have found in my work that the nearer people have been brought together the greater are the results which are gained, not only in increasing the attendance, but also in enlarging the real interests of the church.

Special to the Kent News.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

We left Baltimore at 2.30 P. M., on the 12th of July by the B. & O. Railroad, for this famous resort for our tired workers to inhale the invigorating breezes and enjoy the lovely views of the mountain scenery. The rain was delightful and the fleeing panorama of woodland, river and mountains, with the villages solitary farm houses and occasional larger towns, affords such a variety of beauty as we dwellers of the low, monotonous lands of the Eastern Shore can thoroughly enjoy. I would I were gifted with the power of word painting that I might describe the beauties of the hills and mountains over-lapping each other, in endless variety, shaded with light and dark tints of green; the brown rocks peeping out among them, as if to "view the landscape o'er," contributing their own share to the various and ever varying scenery.

Some of the mountain peaks were nearly all stone, other a large proportion of them were covered with trees; still others were so free from stone and trees that, though very steep, they were cultivated nearly to the top, and the patches of wheat lately cut, with others of a varied green, and some of a lighter shade of green, bordered with trees, presented the appearance of a vast patchwork quilt, giving a pleasing variety to the landscape, which was ever changing and ever new.

We found it impossible to keep on the shady side of the cars, for having selected such a position and got comfortably settled we found the train winding in and out among the hills, following the course of the river at the base of the mountains, so that no sooner were we shielded from the sun than a sudden curve would bring it full in our face, soon relieved, however, by still another change.

Mountain Lake Park, as this delightful resort is called, is situated on the Alleganey Mountains, 2,800 feet above the level of the sea, in Garret county, Md. Here religious and reformatory associations, camp-meetings, W. C. T. U.'s, Epworth Leagues, Chatauqua, &c., convene during the month of July and August, and while enjoying the mountain air and the beauties of nature, consult and discuss methods of work and plans for their future advancement. The auditorium, situated in a beautiful grove of forest trees, is ample for the accommodation of a large audience. The conference of the W. C. T. U. for the States of Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and District of Columbia was held during my stay, and among the many fine speakers secured for the session was the eloquent speaker and noted divine, Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, who gave a fine address to a large audience, and said among other things that rumsellers were robbing this country of the hope of the prepetuation of this form of government by free suffrage, and that there was no more money behind the Christian community than behind the liquor traffic, and this being the case Christians were responsible for the crime, poverty and degradation caused by it, for if they would unite and vote against it they could exterminate it. Compulsory voting was as necessary as compulsory education. The law should be no sex, no shirks and no simpletonts. Tippling he called the devils kindling wood.

One speaker stated that the W. C. T. U. was not a political but a patriotic, philanthropic and educational training school for mothers, and that the different departments of the work were but the attachments to the vast machine for the better accomplishment of the various lines of work for the up-building of the human race, and the teaching and training of the rising generation, and that the W. C. T. U. was the John the Babtist to the millennium. C.

Startling Sacrifice

Rather than carry over any stock till next season, we have cut prices right and left through our immense establishment, comprising thousands of strictly fine fashionable and elegant garments. No man who expects to buy a suit this season can afford to let pass by an opportunity so unmistakable.

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is the reduced price on Men's Business and Dress Suits, that heretofore sold for $12, $14 and $15.

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for Boys' Jacket and Pants Suits that sold for $6, $7 and $8.

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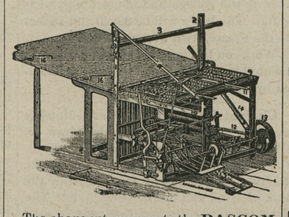

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Our Stock of CLOTHING is Large, and Quality, Style and Price just what one would desire.
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This is no imaginary change to take place, no fanciful dream, but having had a good season, necessarily there are a great many broken lots, which have been marked at manufacturer's first cost, which means in a few words, there is no opposition to affect, and intending to deepen and widen our business the coming season, is just why this sacrifice will be made.

During JULY and AUGUST

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